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WDER
lately Pure.

parties. A barrel of powder
cannot be sold in competition
with it. It is the best powder
in the world. It is made in
the U.S.A. by the Royal King
Co., New York, N.Y.

& Co. Agents, Portland.

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CLOTHES
HATTER
Morrison Sts.



Pressed.
Pressed for Room.
GOODS
LIVE TO-DAY.
Bales of the

st Clothing

under the personal
Arthur Kohn (who
York) to arrive to
Express.

FOR THEM!

OR THEM!

RE BEAUTIES!

a throughout the State
argest Stock and the
es—always in the lead
Newest Styles.

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Clothing to be received

P. Express, direct from

the Tailor

partment.

Fall Snittings has ar-

passed anything that has

in the city. Our prices

first-class workmanship

Our cutter is acknowl-

edged as the BEST in Port-

TRY ORDERS

ly attended to.

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SCOTCH
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O RETIRE FROM AC-
tive service for the Seattle Bassar-
ber and Glass, for sale. It
is twelve years, is doing a
good job and could be added to
located, handsomely ar-
ranged up. No charge for good
in a golden business oppor-
tunity. Levy, Seattle, W.T.

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Tinware

Ranges.

AMERICAN POLITICS.

A. Democratic Caucus Decides Against Voting to Adjourn.

LADIES PLEADING FOR PROTECTION.

A Delegation of New England Operatives Before the Senate Tax Committee—Correspondence on the Chinese Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—A prominent democratic representative, who has all along opposed any proposition looking to the passage of an adjournment resolution by the house, has told to his colleagues that he had qualified himself after a careful study of the action to that effect, presidential proclamation that, with a view of preventing its subjects from suffering ill-treatment, "the Chinese government has, of its own motion, prohibited the coming of Chinese laborers." It also says that officers shall be appointed to be specially charged with looking after the safety of the Chinese in the United States, and that they can on troops to protect Chinese. A treaty of protection, by which Chinese criminals will be delivered, is also suggested, and the United States is asked to recite the duty upon rice imported from China.

On April 18, 1887, Mr. Bayard transmitted a draft of a convention to the minister of labor, and invited him to meet at the department for the consideration of the proposed changes.

The correspondence concludes with a verification by Bayard of the minister's ratification of the treaty by the senate, inclosing the two additional amendments adopted by the house, and the minister's reply, in which he says that he has examined these amendments, and that they do not alter the terms of the original treaty. It will give me pleasure to accept them in due form.

FROM CAMP PEARY.

Special Trains for Refugees not a Success.

The Whole Seaboard Alarmed.

WATKINSVILLE, Sept. 18.—The secretary of state has received the following telegram from Surgeon General of the navy, at Camp Perry, Toledo: "Mr. Posey has yellow fever, contracted at McLeansburg. Three cases reported at Gainesville, and three more at Atlanta, at Meltonville and Fernandina. Refugees are on a special train, special train, and the whole world is alarmed on account of these refugees breaking patrol at Hendersonville. I don't think we have any right to do this."

The democratic caucus, Washington, Sept. 18.—A number of New York, presided at the democratic house yesterday. There were many speakers, a majority of whom took the ground that the house should adjourn an adjournment resolution.

The caucus formally decided to continue the house session till the senate makes known its intentions.

WASHINGTON NEWS ITEMS.

The Democrats in a Quandary.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Just now the republicans have them in such a position that they do not know what way to turn. It is generally admitted a fact that congress is engaged in a game of political chess, in which each side is trying to checkmate the other. It is in the republican camp that the democratic party is very much divided over. The leaders have been using all their power to prevent the passage of their adjournment resolution, but notwithstanding their efforts the feeling in favor of early adjournment has been on the increase, although members have been afraid to voice anything about the drunks. There is an air of suspicion about him, and the police are united in the opinion that he killed her.

It appears, however, that he is an old criminal, having served time in the Minnesota penitentiary. The authorities were warned of his coming, when he left Minnesota. The writer of one of the letters says that Bryson served sixty days in the Minnesota penitentiary for beating the woman out of his home, and was arrested, but when he was released he proposed to marry her if she would sell out and come to him. He had made threats to him, and the writer said he would keep his promise. The parties are of opposite character. Parties knowing Bryson in Minnesota would not stop short of anything to secure money, and they were confident he would make away with his wife, who had his credit and follow him.

The reason, it is supposed, he remained in Seattle was because he was afraid to leave, and every avenue of escape has been closely guarded. It was discovered that the woman was missing. Some of the most foolish near here are being scoured by searching parties. Some old探探 hope it is likely to yield the body. The story about the woman being at Seattle is not believed.

FROM SALEM.

Adjournment of Court in Yamhill County.

A Hotel House Burned.

Salem, Sept. 18.—In regular term of circuit court for Yamhill county, Oregon, next Monday. Judge Blodoo to day received a telegraphic statement from a number of attorneys and prominent tax-payers of Yamhill county owing to the prevalence of anarchist trouble in the town of Dayton, Oregon, and the fact that jurors and witnesses would have to come to Dayton from those places the people demand that he hold a term of court to second Monday in December. Judge Blodoo sent them a dispatch that he would go to Salem next Monday and adjourn court in second week of next month.

Her compatriots were then briefly quizzed by members of the committee. Mrs. Hobart, a French lady, who worked in factories in the Pacific Northwest, and was employed at twenty years in Rockville, Conn., in weaving cloth for men's clothing. Her weekly wages \$3 to \$10, were compared with men's in Germany. She laid up money here, and had three times visited her birthplace, paying the expenses from her savings.

St. Louis Agent Senator Stanford.

WATKINSVILLE, Sept. 18.—A story has reached us about Senator Stanford's health, that he is in good condition, and with a perfect disease; that he is unable to keep awake any length of time, and can sleep more than a few minutes at a stretch. Senator Stanford, it is said, has written a letter denying the story, and saying he will return in a week or two to his Pacific coast home.

Pensions.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Pensions have been granted as follows: Washington territory, restoration and increase; James Clark, pensioner, original invalid, Thomas M. Johnson, pension increase; Frank P. Wetherell, Comstock valley.

Indian Agent Sojia Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Edwin Sojia, to be Indian agent at the Payaianing agency, Washington territory.

LONDON NEWS NOTES.

The CHINESE EXCLUSION BILL.

Its Passage Due to the Change of Base of Sherman's Bridge.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The passage of the Chinese exclusion bill in the senate has placed the president in an uncomfortable position. Having given his approval to this extreme measure, he cannot consistently refuse to sign it, and yet there are quite a number of his colleagues who express considerable doubt as to whether the bill will be approved. At the state department there is no doubt expressed as to the wisdom of the new treaty. They say the treaty has not been rejected at all; that it has not been passed, but that it has been acted upon in every way, the passage of the bill was owing to a change in the part of Senator Stockbridge. Friday last he voted for reconsideration, and yesterday he turned around and voted against the motion of Senator. As the motion was lost by but one vote, it would have been carried had Senator Stockbridge held to his action of Friday.

The refusal of the senate to reconsider was regarded as a blow to the bill, as it was to triumph over the brutalities of immigration for great victory for Ireland and a signal achievement for Balfour's coercion.

The New York Tribune says the people do not exist a man in the kingdom, nor except even Balfour or Gresham, who does not know earnestly that Balfour has been released.

He was released, because, had any man tried to him in jail, Balfour's official existence could not have been world equalled that of native birth in the New York shop.

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MAD AT DANA AGAIN.

Correspondence in Relation Thereto Submitted to the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The president transmitted to congress, in answer to the senate resolution, the correspondence in relation thereto. A letter dated January 12, 1887, from Li Yen-yan (the foreign officer) to Minister of Foreign Affairs, regarding to the coming of Chinese to this country, contains bitter complaints of violation of obligations and of cruel outrages upon Chinese laborers.

The original project submitted to Mr. Chang Yen Hoan by Secretary Bayard, and date of January 12, 1887, embodied a proposal to have for a period of thirty years, beginning with the date of exchange of ratification of this convention, a general non-recognition of Chinese laborers to the United States, and Chinese laborers shall be admitted to the United States, six months before the expiration of said period of thirty years, neither government nor individual nor corporation shall give notice to the other of an intention to treat such proposition as at an end, and shall be in full force for another period of thirty years. It is already understood that the providers of this proposal shall not affect the right at present enjoyed by Chinese subjects, being teachers, students, and laborers, to remain in the United States, but not have to come to the United States and reside therein.

Mr. Moon, in his reply to Secretary Bayard, states that he has several things which he does not repeat, but cannot under his oath say, and the Chinese subjects are not mentioned.

The "Morning Star" shows that on March 25, 1887, the Chinese minister left a document giving in detail and minutely the plan proposed by the Chinese

government to the Secretary Bayard.

On Harrison's letter of acceptance.

These documents have been transmitted and copied, and the Chinese subjects are not mentioned.

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TALK TO KENTUCKIAN

Carlisle Addressed a Long Speech to His Constituency.

RENOMINATED BY ACCLAMATION

An Undisigned Appeal Upon the Protective — A Speech of the Speaker's Constituency Farmers.

Covington, Ky., Sept. 18.—The democratic convention of the "old guard" congressional delegation renominated Speaker John G. Carlisle.

The nomination was made with great enthusiasm, and Carlisle's speech lasted several minutes. Speaker Carlisle said:

"Twelve years ago I was nominated for Congress, and since then the frequency of my appearance before you has been six times in eleven of such delegations. The next time I represent you that I feel most profound respect for your judgment, and I hope you will endorse me to the full extent, and the same applies to the other members of the delegation who relate to me personally." The question of the country is the question of the question, and the investigation of the money recovered by the trial of Ben King, the 19-year-old boy who was indicted with Frank Anderson for a \$10,000 package, entrusted with the Pacific Express Company by the Commercial National Bank of this city, for shipment to L. W. Case of Astoria, July 21, was begun before Judge Stearns and a jury in the criminal court yesterday morning.

It took up the greater part of the day, and the trial adjourned at 5:10 p.m. to prosecute its case. The trial will be re-opened this morning, with Frank Sandford the last witness for the state, on the stand. He will be closely cross-questioned by the defense.

The circumstances of the crime of Anderson and King are so well known as to preclude explanation, which centered around the \$10,000 package, the investigation of which the young men are innocent, though it is now believed that they had no right to receive the money.

The two police have nominated their chief, and the trial of Ben King is now in progress.

Mr. Sandford, stenographer for M. C. Sullivan, manager of Thiel's detective service, was the last witness of the prosecution.

He made shorthand reports of several statements made by King in reference to the disappearance of the package, and Mr. McClintic asked him to read the notes.

King, who is a frank, open-faced tall, stout young fellow, was very calm, and attentively listened to all the evidence adduced.

Mr. Mendenhall objected to the introduction of evidence unless they bore King's signature, but Judge Stearns overruled the objection.

Mr. Sandford then proceeded to read the transcription of his notes. District Attorney Newcomb, holding him company, having a

private conference.

King, who by side during the forenoon was Frank Anderson, his confederate, who was not so composed as King. He looked it at once, and nervously twirled his dainty mustache. King's mother and sisters were also present.

The entire forenoon was taken up securing a jury. After the entire panel and two special venires had been exhausted, the trial of the plaintiff was adjourned until 10 a.m. to allow the parties to consult with their attorneys.

In the meantime, Charles F. Tigard vs. M. M. Tigard, the plaintiff was allowed until 1 P.M. to reply.

JUDGMENT BY DEFENDANT.

Judgment by default against defendant for \$22,00, due on promissory note, was rendered by Judge Shattock yesterday at the suit of Tatur & Bowen vs. W. H. Ball.

JUDGMENT OF THE COURT.

Based on the statement of the state's attorney, he asserted that the evidence of the state, under which there was but one witness, of the actual amount of the money recovered, a large sum was taken out of the room, and he (King) took a load, the second of the night, to the Northern Pacific depot and when he returned to the office Anderson had gone. King thought he had gone home, but he had gone to the office of the American Express Company, where he was rested upon us in some measure at the time of the robbery.

We failed to get the name of the man, but on inquiring of the express company, he told us that he was a man about 5 feet 10 inches, 160 pounds, and he was wearing a suit of clothes, and a bowler hat, and a watch chain, and a ring.

Mr. Harrison, in his testimony, says that this person should go to a holder.

Mr. Shattock, in his opinion, that the defendant is guilty, and that he should be tried for the action of the present administration to do justice to the banks.

It is the opinion of the court that it could not be done, and that the trial should be delayed.

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The Oregonian.

PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 19.

A MODERN DISCOVERY.

This campaign truly is "a campaign of intellect." Mr. Thurman comes forth with the astonishing discovery that the democratic party abolished slavery. In a speech at Columbus (Ohio) on Monday night; he said: "It was one hundred years ago that Thomas Jefferson declared the principles that wiped slavery from our soil, and the shackled were set free. All the slaves in that memorable year of 1776 it was true we had black slavery, but it had to go, was the inevitable result of the principles espoused by Jefferson and embodied in the Declaration of Independence. You cannot name one good clause in the last 100 years that has not been foisted by the democratic party."

In this utterance campaigntocracy has reached its extreme list its last verge, its topmost height. The one spark of truth in it is the fact that Thomas Jefferson was really opposed to slavery and hoped it would sometime be abolished. But the party he founded became the advocate of that odious and wicked relic of barbarism as its prop and support, and resisted with desperate energy every effort to destroy. When Abraham Lincoln declared that slavery was at variance with the great principles of the Declaration of Independence, Lincoln and his party denied that the South must be allowed or could have any part in the benefits of their institutions, and a democratic supreme court with solemn gravity confirmed the denial. Even when the republican party took the very moderate ground that no more slave states should be created, the entire democratic party of the United States—and Thurman even then was a leader in it—denounced the position as wrong, revolutionary and subversive of the rights of the slaveholders of the country. When Lincoln was elected on the simple platform that there should be no further extension of slavery, the Southern section of the democratic party went into rebellion, and the Northern section largely sympathized with it. This position of slavery finally came about through a sense of civic duty; but even when it came in this way it was desperately resisted and wholly opposed by the democratic party. When it was proposed in congress in 1864 to submit to the states an amendment to the constitution of the United States, whereby slavery should be abolished forever, every democrat in the senate save one—and that honored exception was Nesmith of Oregon—voted against the proposition. In the house fifty-six democrats, nearly the whole body then present, also voted against it. When it came before the legislatures of the states it likewise encountered the solid opposition of the democratic party. It was carried through congress and through legislatures by republican votes, only from the democratic party did it encounter any opposition.

So fully was the democratic party identified with slavery that the term "democrat" was simply a synonym for slaveholder, or for one who believed in slaveholding, for one who was a champion or defender of it, and a supporter of the politics of the system. This definition of "democrat" still lives in the minds of multitudes to this day. In Oregon the democratic party was as thoroughly pro-slavery as anywhere else; its members in the legislature voted against the adoption of the amendment; the only man of the party in the state who, professing to be a democrat, yet raised his voice for "the principles that wiped slavery from our fair land," was Senator Nesmith, and he lost the favor of his party by refusing to act with it on this and other great questions of the time. Hendrickson, the author of one of the greatest gods of his party, was in the senate and voted against the amendment, and of course Thurman would have done the same had he been there.

Is this "a campaign of intellect"? Or is it a campaign of what is vulgarly but with great force denominated "cheek" and "gull?"

FREE OPIUM AND FREE WHISKY.

The revised Mills bill (page 16) puts opium "cruel and unfeeling, containing pure opium and over of morphine, for medicinal purposes," on the free list. This will let in a greatest of opium free, since the importation of opium every time he is bringing it in for medicinal purposes. Cheap opium, then, is one of the booms that the Mills bill will give the country. Is there any general demand for free-trade in opium? If so it would be interesting to learn from what sources such demand proceeds.

Again the revised Mills bill (p. 17) declares: "All clauses of section 224 of the revised statutes, and all laws amendatory thereof, and all other laws which impose any special taxes upon manufacturers of stills, retail dealers in liquors and retail dealers in malt liquors, are hereby repealed."

How this for a "free whisky" enactment! There is only one industry more than another in the country should encourage it is the manufacture of stills and sale of liquor at retail. This industry the Mills bill proposes to foster and encourage, but the wool grower, who is a producer of a commodity fast unpopular with many, and that the man who has plenty of whisky can do without, must have encouragement or protection.

The party that takes this position, and the party, moreover, that resists high license laws and every kind of "sumptuary legislation"—by which term it means all enactments to restrict the liquor-traffic—is deeply shocked to it is matched moral nature by its two allegations that the republican party means to give "free whisky" to the country.

SOBER SECOND THOUGHTS.

In the heat and rancor of great public contests there is apt to be an obscuring of principles and a tendency to prejudices that is unhealthy. The present national contest turns on principles, the industrial, the commercial, the individuality of candidates is but a secondary consideration. It is true that while Cleveland was at home and found it in his heart to baffle and deride the greatest American and the purest statesman the world has known since the time of Washington, Harrison was in the field, trying to say his country and risking his life to do so. It is true that the manipulation of Southern votes elected Cleveland, and may do so again, but the principles behind each party are so important that if the candidates were reversed it might be the better policy to elect the worse man to carry out the most important principles. Towering above the question of personality and popularity is the basic question of true American policy. As Americans, we should inform himself and cast his ballot in favor of the better cause, if not for the better man. The decision is, fortunately, with the people and not with the politicians. The arguments urged by different advocates cannot be so obscured that men of unprejudiced minds cannot see the right, if they really wish to see it.

Standing for well-established usage and the best interests of the workingmen of the nation, one party urges the maintenance of a policy that has grown with our nation's growth and has made us truly great and prosperous. There are indeed monopolies and monopolies because opportunities for investment and accumulation are great and increasing, except all the efforts of good men to restrain them, but there these all kinds of men whose liberal wages, and as investments have increased over, when over the world over.

FALLING MORAL SENSE.

Judge Thurman's conciliation speech gave us a second prosperity unequalled on the earth. If this system is yet faintly let us make the needed improvement; if workingmen can be made yet more independent, let them exert themselves to achieve that condition. By all means to hold the power that has proven so great a success, that has left the path to preferment open to the children of every voter; that places native and foreign born on the same footing of equality and sovereignty.

If we wish, soberly and seriously, to abandon all precedents of our own and accept the conditions that exist elsewhere in that memorable year of 1776. It was true we had black slavery, but it had to go, was the inevitable result of the principles espoused by Jefferson and embodied in the Declaration of Independence. You cannot name one good clause in the last 100 years that has not been foisted by the democratic party."

In this utterance campaigntocracy has reached its extreme list its last verge, its topmost height.

The one spark of truth in it is the fact that Thomas Jefferson was really

opposed to slavery and hoped it would some-

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party denied that the South must be allowed

or could have any part in the benefits of

their institutions, and a democratic supreme

court with solemn gravity confirmed the denial.

Even when the republican party alone

held the power that has proven so great a

success, it is clear that his mental and

physical decay is associated with serious

mental deterioration. His moral sense seems

completely dethroned by old age, even as

he did and enjoy it as they do. But what

people on the earth possess the substan-

tional property that blessed the United States?

When we find a nation that is more prosper-

ous, a people that are more happy, let

me invite them. Let us long live and look

to America as the haven of political

happiness and earthly hopes, so long it is

only a reasonable and sensible policy for

the people of America to go on in the ways

that have insured such prosperity—always

endeavoring and improving and keeping in

view the best good of the greatest number,

but making the system that favors no more

perfect rather than to risk everything in its

policy that is radically different.

THE TERRITORIAL SITUATION.

It will be a good thing for the republic when every territory in it is admitted to statehood, and it will be good for the territories without flinching, but in Thurman spoke as a statesman in 1872 and now as a man of old age, of losing his own words. In his opening speech in his Michigan tour, Thurman said that to the democratic party alone the former owed his life to vote and his freedom, "for the principles that the "nativist American" and "know-nothing" parties were without sympathy or standing in the democratic party. Of course unless we plead the half-act for Thurman's second childhood he cannot escape the charge of falsifying history in this statement; for the history of these parties is full of proof that their largest support was claimed from the pro-slavery party. It included the bitter pro-slavery whigs of the North and the South, who all became democrat when the war broke out, and have remained democrats ever since; and it also drew a large support for the regular pro-slavery democracy before the war. In 1856, when the know-nothing candidate, received 874,034 votes, of which 470,000 were from the free states, and the remainder were cast in 16 of those states, and the Northern states that were strongly democratic like California, New Jersey and Illinois, while the pro-slavery whigs of New York and Pennsylvania, who refused to join the republican party and voted for Fremont, voted for Fillmore to the number of 267,795 votes. In 1860 Bell, the candidate of the "American" party, received 591,000 votes, of which 314,923 were cast by the slave states, and the remainder were represented by 22,331 pro-slavery in Massachusetts, 12,191 in Ohio, and 12,761 in Pennsylvania, who joined the democratic party. They were a "word too wide," and their great blunders appearing like a singer ring on a broom straw. Above her head is a plumed star. Surplus fat woman. The great sixty million-dollar monstrosity. Near by stands "Showman Cleveland" in an attitude of deep concern and saying "Great guns! I engaged you to do the 'fat woman' for the show. If you don't stop abranching I will have to advertise you as the 'living skeleton.' Above the picture is the "living skeleton." Below the picture is the "living skeleton." And she is a "word too wide."

That there are several of the territories today which have all the necessary requirements which would warrant their admission as states is not disputed, and yet admission is withheld, though these territories are loudly demanding their rights in the premises.

No other element than the democratic party can be, with justice, arraigned for this injustice, and that this party will be aroused and severely punished on these grounds.

It is evident living today in Brooklyn, who contend that the democrats of King county elected Englehardt Lo. L., a know-nothing sheriff of the county, who, need to protect the negroes, and dismissed Catholic priest, styling himself the "Angel Gabriel," when it was the will of Brooklyn under the wings of St. Paul's Catholic church he harassed his know-nothing hearers on Sunday. It is a notorious fact that whenever a Roman Catholic runs on the republican slate ticket in New York he runs ahead of his ticket; but whenever a Roman Catholic runs on the democratic slate ticket he runs behind, and not seldom is defeated, as was ex-U.S. Senator Francis Kernan in 1873. So far as know-nothing had any hot bed in that country it was invariably Octave in that putrid opinion that is represented by the democratic party to-day and never by the republican party.

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CUSTER COUNTY, IDAHO.

A Letter About a Region Not Enough Known in Oregon.

Glimpses of Mines, Mountains, Rivers and Agricultural Lands—Growing Importance of the Country.

Challis, Creek Co., Idaho, July 10.

During my summer's sojourn in this part of Idaho, which, as far as I write, is rapidly drawing to its close, I have been constantly surprised, first at the extreme and wonderful possibilities of this almost undeveloped region, and secondly by the almost total lack of information concerning it among the Oregonians. The press brings us almost daily tidings of Wardner, Murray and the northern lakes; tells us with gratifying regularity of Portland's co-operation with Spokane Falls and Tacoma, Ellensburg and Seattle, and all other points where interests are being rapidly connected with the Oregon metropolis; but we hear so little, meanwhile, of Salmon river and its tributaries, Lost river and its mines and agricultural lands, the Yellow Jacket and its ore-laden environment, Jordan creek and its gold mills, etc., that I pause a while amidst the busy scenes of my summer's work as a rancher to let your many readers a few glimpses of this inter-mountain district which impinges upon the skirt of the telegraph and the snout of the iron road.

The valley of Lost river owes its name to the peculiarities of the river which drains it for a distance of 150 miles and then loses itself in the midst of the mighty lava beds that stretch from the Rocky mountains, in Montana, to the headwaters of the Sacramento, marking through all that distance a track of about 100 miles in width, upon which no living thing can exist save the irrepressible coyote, the prolific jackal and the ominous rattlesnake. But, for bidding as are these lava beds in everything, the majesty of desolation, they nevertheless afford a most fantastic way, the boundaries of many smaller and mountain mines which need only to be properly known to awaken the general interest and their development which alone is required to bring their vast wealth into prominence.

There are no maps extant giving a correct representation of Lost river. To make such a map would require less love of ease and a more accurate knowledge of the country than usually distinguishes the civil service of the border, who has hitherto had little fear any fellow craftsman would follow his foot-steps into these wilds, for at least a generation has come and gone before he could raise the "umps" to be found to call him to his task.

Lost river is bent and twisted, like the jagged spurs of the Sawtooth mountains, and follows a grapevine trail winding between crooked rows of rugged corn stalks. The climate of its valley is wonderfully mild, considering its altitude, which is about 6,000 feet above the level of the sea. The air is dry, two varieties of sagebrush and bunchgrass are prevalent, the natural meadows of the river bottoms and margins of the creeks. The soil is exceedingly rich when watered, but is practically useless when left to dry up.

Irrigation is as yet in its infancy and the methods for its application primitive in the extreme. Few men who can stand a gush of running water from an irrigation ditch will be willing to exert themselves to secure a supply from the river on their own account; hence irrigation is frequent, and will so continue unless ordered brought out of chace by the water tax assessed on the river.

ALBERT SCOTT DUNIWAY.

BROWNSVILLE NOTES.

BROWNSVILLE, Or., Sept. 11.

Born last week to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Feltz a daughter, Mrs. E. Hayes of Heppner, visiting her mother here.

Mr. D. Templeton and family are here from Prineville, visiting relatives.

Mr. C. E. Standard, our obliging postmaster, is confined to his home by sickness.

Mrs. Hume, mother of Mr. P. Hume, died at Olympia, W. T., on the 16th inst., aged about 75 years.

Last week Mr. Hollister, our telegraph agent, returned from a ten days' visit to see relatives below.

Large loads of grain and wool are coming into town every day making our streets prettily lined with wagons and teams.

Mr. F. H. Hause, engineer, is engaged in building the bank to Messrs. Irvin & Tate, to be used as a miller's store.

Mr. Jay Bishop is about moving out in the country and renting his blacksmith shop to Mr. B. M. G. Bradley, Idaho.

Feltz came last night for Coburg, where he is attending school, commencing operations in the mining camp.

R. H. Cull is having a new house put up adjoining his building on Main street, to be used by Miss Vio A. Sharp as a dress establishment.

What a short shower of rain here last night, and we were in hopes of a good rain, but today it is warm again but not quite so smoky as last week.

Mr. Ross, L. White of this city, was married, the past week to Miss Alice May of Hobart, who has a host of friends here who wish him success.

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THE GREAT DEMONSTRATION

All Arrangements for it Perfected at Last Night's Meeting.

Republican Club Convention to be Held To-day Various Political Notes of Interest to All Voters.

The committee having in charge the arrangements of the details of the big republican demonstration to-morrow night met at the republican headquarters last evening and arranged the following programme:

The procession will move at 8 o'clock, sharp, in the following order:

- Platoon of Officers.
- Grand Marshal, Hon. John D. Chapman, followed by Raleigh Stott, W. B. Gilbert, Alfred B. Scott, Jr., O. P. Paxton, Harry E. Northup, S. C. Stott, Hon. H. C. Johnson, John B. Stott, W. B. Gillett, General J. C. M. Thompson, Henderson Deady, J. E. Mayo, A. L. F. Williams, Sergeant, George F. Williams, Captain, Thomas C. Morris, Band.
- Division Commanders, J. Coffey and the Harrison Brigade of ex-Union Soldiers.
- Platinum Club.
- Grant Club.
- Harrison Club.
- Young Men's Club.
- South Portland Club.
- Blaine White-Wakers.
- Liberal Club.
- and so forth.

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- and so forth.

Division Commander, Mr. Bryant and Staff.

Republican Club, Hon. John D. Chapman, City, Saltwood, Albion, Putney, The Delta, Albany and other cities and towns.

Division Commander, Hon. J. P. Shaw and Staff.

Members of the Republican League of Oregon.

Harrison Voters and their Garrison.

President and Speakers to Carriages.

LINE OF MARCH.

The route of march will be as follows: Main Street, up Front, then up Main to Sixth, cap. to Columbia to First, E. B. to Columbia to First, down First to E. B. to Third, up Third to Taylor, up Taylor to East Park, up East Park to the speakers' stand, east block between Salmon and Main, where the speakers stand, and then in order by the president, Hon. H. E. Northup.

Line of vice-presidents.

The following gentlemen will officiate as vice-presidents: Hon. H. W. Corbett, Hon. D. H. Lewis, Col. John McCracken, Hon. D. T. Tracy, Pres. of the Compt. Ct., Hon. W. Scott, Capt. W. M. Laird, James Steele, Hon. M. F. McKinley, Hon. James O'Meara, Hon. E. C. Wheeler, Maj. P. S. Shinnott, Hon. T. R. Tongue, Hon. San Huie, Hon. J. J. Aspinwall, Hon. C. E. Fisher, Hon. George W. McBride, Hon. J. E. Mayo, Hon. C. C. Cannon, Judge Seneca Smith, W. H. Woods, Col. G. F. Beebe, Gov. Z. F. Moody, Hon. T. H. Monteith, Judge M. L. O'Conor, Hon. G. Fletcher, Sam Lovenstein, W. T. Wright, Lehman, Hon. W. C. Mallory, Hon. W. H. Humphrey, John Kaylor, Hon. J. D. Lee, Hon. Lee Laughlin, Hon. J. C. Carr, G. C. Garrison, G. C. Tendick, C. M. Whalen, Capt. H. H. McMillan, Hon. George P. Frank, W. C. Noon.

THE SPEAKERS.

The following-named gentlemen are expected to address the meeting: Hon. L. T. Martin, Van B. DeLamont, Hon. Geo. H. Willard, Hon. W. H. Weston, Hon. M. C. George, Gen. Wm. K. Morris, Hon. J. Mallory, Gov. George L. Woods, Hon. Rich and Williams, Hon. J. W. Whaley, Hon. W. Cary Johnson, Hon. C. A. Dolph, Hon. S. E. Harrington.

DEMOCRATIC CLUB CONVENTION.

A convention of republican clubs will be held in Union hall, in Union block, to-day, and will be opened at 10 A. M. by Chairman, L. E. Bartholomew, a republican state central committee. It is expected about 200 and 200 delegates, representing clubs in all parts of the state, will be present.

The purpose is to organize a state league and to become connected with the national league.

Yesterday workmen were engaged in putting the hall in trim and it will look gay to-day. It will be hung with Chinese lanterns and will have lighting and flags with standards on the walls. The hall will be removed to the west end of the hall. Enough chairs to accommodate 500 persons have been provided.

COLORED VOTERS ORGANIZED.

Twenty-five colored voters met in Union hall last evening and organized Abraham Lincoln republican club. The officers elected were: W. H. Woods, president; Charles C. L. Leroy, treasurer; W. H. Woods, D. A. Johnson, and James Reedy, were elected delegates to the convention of republican clubs which meets to-day.

DEMOCRATIC DEPARTING CLEVELAND.

J. C. Leasure of Pendleton, who is in the city, says that every Eastern Oregon county, with the possible exception of Crook will go solidly for Harrison in November. He is sure that Umatilla county will be republican, as was carried by Geurin by forty-eight votes to forty-four. He says he has heard of many democratic clubs in Cleveland, but he has heard of no republicans who have left Harrison.

PROHIBITION HALLS.

The prohibitionists do not propose to remain inactive during the campaign. Of course they have no hope of carrying Oregon, but they intend to make as good a showing as they can. A big rally will be held at the hall of the Knights of Pythias, on June 1st, and will be followed by a meeting and a social gathering at the hall of the Knights of Pythias, on June 2nd.

The convention will be held at the hall of the Knights of Pythias, on June 3rd.

In addition to the Woodburn rally arrangements have been made for meetings at Portland, Salem, and two in Polk county, and at Astoria and Independence. Dates have not been announced yet.

Several Oregon prohibition workers will take part in the congressional campaign in Washington territory. The nominees for delegates are Judge J. S. Green of Seattle, Steele, who is a member of a club of 270 members, Walla, Walla and Olympia clubs with 50 members each, and Tacoma one numbering 40.

UNION LABOR MEETING.

The union labor party had a rally at Pope's Hall, Oregon City, last Saturday. Mr. Kelly of East Portland presided at the morning meeting, and G. F. Miller over the evening meeting. Resolutions were made by Judge Wilson, G. M. Miller, and Mrs. Dr. Thompson among the democrats.

There is talk among the democrats of having a big demonstration some time next month. Nothing has been done yet.

There is an uniformed club having 125 members, was organized in Oregon City, and has its headquarters in the city. They consist of red, white and blue helmets, with caps, and white belts. The officers of the club are A. D. Rockwell, captain, H. H. Thompson, first lieutenant, second lieutenant, J. H. Yates. The club has about twenty members.

LOCAL NOTES.

Don't forget the social at Taylor street church to-night.

The Taylor street grammar school, yesterday for J. M. Johnson and his wife.

The Flower Mission will hold their first regular meeting this afternoon at the University church.

Lessons in bass and harmony made a specialty of the day.

All interested in elevators will be present at Walter Bros' store, in Strawbridge's block, corner of First and Yamhill streets, from 2 to 3 o'clock this afternoon to see the latest improved hydraulic elevators.

THE WAR THE THIRD DAY.

BRUNA VISTA, Polk Co., Sept. 17.

To the Editor of THE OREGONIAN:

Will you please inform me if the cyclorama at Portland is a representation of the three days' battle of Gettysburg, or is it the third day?

THE CYCLODrama—BIG BATTLE.

The cyclorama—the three of the fight really, when Gen. Pickett made his famous, historic charge which ended in defeat and disaster, and which was the turning point that settled the fate of the struggle?

Another noticeable thing in connection with the parks of Chicago is the freedom given to the public to walk on the grass, on either side of the "Keep Off the Grass." They are allowed to walk anywhere except on the flower beds. When the grass becomes worn and trampled down the park authorities are compelled to do something to repair it, and repair the Belgian block pavement.

PROPOSAL TO LIGHT THE CITY.

The Bank Electric Light Company in the Field, to Bid for the Job.

M. C. R. Lloyd, agent of the British Electric Light Company of San Francisco, who has been here some time in the interest of the company, has determined to make a proposal to light the city, and suggest Saturday next the 22d inst., as a suitable time.

The council at its meeting to-night will probably take action in regard to the matter.

The foundation is complete in every particular, ready to receive the apparatus, which are protracted to the granite head of the hill.

This was proposed by an experiment tried a few years since, at which time it was thought that trees having reached their growth did not interfere with the lighting.

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